

Production of Some 2,4-Dinitro-phenyl Derivatives      SOV/79-29-5-33/75  
of Lysine and of Intermediate Products of Its Synthesis

state was difficult. In the experimental part directions are given for the formation of: (1)  $\epsilon$ -N-benzoyl lysine, (2) chlorine hydrate of  $\epsilon$ -amino-caproic acid, (3)  $\epsilon$ -amino- $\alpha$ -bromo-caproic acid, (4) the dinitro-phenyl derivative of 2, (5) the dinitro-phenyl derivative of 3, (6)  $\epsilon$ -N-2,4-dinitro-phenyl lysine, (7)  $\epsilon$ -N-2,4-dinitro-phenyl- $\alpha$ -N-benzoyl lysine, and (8)  $\epsilon$ -N-benzoyl- $\alpha$ -N-2,4-dinitro-phenyl lysine. The microanalysis of the substances was carried out by V. D. Zolotnikova. There are 10 references.

SUBMITTED:      April 27, 1958

Card 2/3

GINSBURG, A. S.

"Drying theory problems of moist materials."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12  
May 1964.

Moscow Technological Inst of Food Industry.

GINSBURG, B.Ya., doktor tekhn.nauk

Evaluating the traction force of tractors with the help of  
dimensionless parameters. Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 19 no.  
3:9-14 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut zaochnogo  
obrazovaniya.

(Tractors)

GINSBURG, B.S.; LIPSHTYN, R.A.; KHAYKINA, S.F.

Resistance of gas turbine metals to vanadium corrosion during the  
use of sulfur-bearing fuel oils. Issl. po zharopr. splav. 6:140-145  
'60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Gas turbines--Corrosion) (Vanadium)

GINSBURG, G.D.

Some data on the tebetisol in the Omsukchan basin. Uch.  
zap. NIIGA. Reg. geol. no.4:239-245 '64.

(MIRA 18:12)

MANZINY A. Ye.A.; GILSONO, G.S.; KOREN, A.B.; L. G. (USSR) L.N.S.

Polarographic and spectrophotometric studies of the properties  
of complex compounds as dependent on the conditions of their  
formation. Zhur. prikl. khim. 39 no.1:1033-1037 1986 5p.

CHINA 18:3

GINSBURG, L.N., prof., doktor po tekhnicheskite nauki (SSSR)

Results from the development and introduction of spinning machines  
with high drafters in the spinning of bast fibers. Tekstilna prom  
11 no.5:13-14 '62.

F-1268-66      HRP/HPF(-)/HWP(-)/HWP(+)/HWP(-)/HWP(+)      AFFTG/ASD      Pa-4/Pc-4/Pc-4      RM/V  
 ACROSSBOW NR:      AP3000592      8/0138/63/000/005/0020/0023      13

**AUTHOR:** Shorahnev, V. A.; Ginsburg, L. V.; Dogadkin, B. A.

**TITLE:** Kinetics of vulcanised rubber structuration by phenol-formaldehyde derivatives

SOURCE: Kalachuk 1 razina, no. 3, 1963, 20-23

TOPIC TAGS: kinetics of structuration, vulcanized rubber, phenol-formaldehyde  
derivate, methylol group

ABSTRACT: The study was conducted on natural rubber as well as on synthetic rubbers SKS-30-AM and SKS-30-1, which were heated with rolling at 160 and 180C with 2,6-dimethylol-4-butyphenol and the resin 101, a p-butyphenol-formaldehyde oligomer. Two types of mixtures were used, each containing 12% of resin 101, while only one of them contained 3% of stannous chloride. The resulting products were characterized by low break test values, especially in the absence of stannous chloride. In another series of experiments, 12, 3, and 1 parts of 2,6-dimethylol-4-butyphenol and 3% stannous chloride were added to natural rubber under similar conditions. These produced vulcanized rubbers of a higher break test, as compared with resin 101, which was not adversely affected by



L 12684-63  
ACCESSION NR: AP3001594

aging. The authors conclude that the effectiveness of a vulcanising agent may be related to the number of methylol groups contained therein, which are responsible for the formation of cross links. Orig. art. has: 3 charts and 2 tables. <sup>15</sup> 2

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy Institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im.  
M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Advanced Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 08Jul63	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: 00	NO REF SOV: 004	OTHER: 006

Cord 2/2

"STI" Anthrax Vaccine," Sbornik robot Nauchnoissledovet i Ispytaniya  
epidemiologii i Gigieny Vraznoy Armii (Collection of Papers from the Epidemiology  
and Hygiene Research Institute of the Red Army), 1, Moscow, 1946

with A.L.Tamarin and V.M.Putimov wrote a chapter in above book - "Serum Medium as  
a Diagnostic of Anthrax Variants," pages 93-101

with N.F.Kopylov, A.L.Tamarin, and R.A.Saltykov - "The Question of Stability of  
the Basic Biological Features of Anthrax Vaccine Strain STI-I," pp. 142-52

May 1947

!! USSR/Medicine - Anthrax Vaccine  
Vaccines

"Results of Application of Anthrax Vaccine STI During 1944-1946," I. F.  
Kopylov, N. N. Ginsburg, Scientific and Research Institute of Epidemiology  
and Hygiene of the Soviet Army, 2 pp

Veterinariya, No 5

Mostly tabular results of the use of STI vaccine on horses, sheep, pigs,  
and deer during the years 1944 to 1946.

PA 17T8

**GINSEBURG, N.N., prof.**

**Problem of living vaccine in poliomyelitis. Vest. AMN SSSR 13**  
**no.12:39-46 '58. (MIRA 12:1)**

- 1. Institut po izucheniyu poliomyelita AMN SSSR.**  
**(POLIOMYELITIS, immunol.**  
**vaccine, live virus (Rus))**

GINSBURG, N.N.

Some questions in the theory of live vaccine and vaccination against  
poliomyelitis with Sabin vaccine. Vop.virus. 4 no.5:620-624 S-0 '59.  
(MIRA 13:2)

(POLIOMYELITIS, immunol.)

GINSBURG, N.N.; KASYMOV, K.T.

Production of colonies (plaques) of poliomyelitis virus on human  
embryo tissue culture. Vop.virus. 4 no.6:742-743 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Institut po izucheniyu poliomyelita AMN SSSR, Moskva.  
(POLIOMYELITIS VIRUS culture)

GINSBURG, N.N.; KASYMOV, K.T.; AL'TSHTYEN, A.D.

Comparative study of various methods of titrating virus-neutralizing antibodies to the poliomyelitis virus in tissue culture. Vop. virus. 5 no. 1:20-25 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut po izucheniyu poliomyelita AMN SSSR, Moskva.  
(POLIOMYELITIS) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

GINSBURG, N.M.; MARHOVA, I.N.

Phagocytic capacity in cells or elements of microorganisms cultured in vitro. Report No. 2. Zbir. mikrobiol., epiz. i imun. 40 no. 4:62-66 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. iz Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta zoon. i infek. biol. i ginekolog. preparatov imeni Tarasheva 2.



GINSBURG, H.N.; FEDOTOVA, Yu.M.

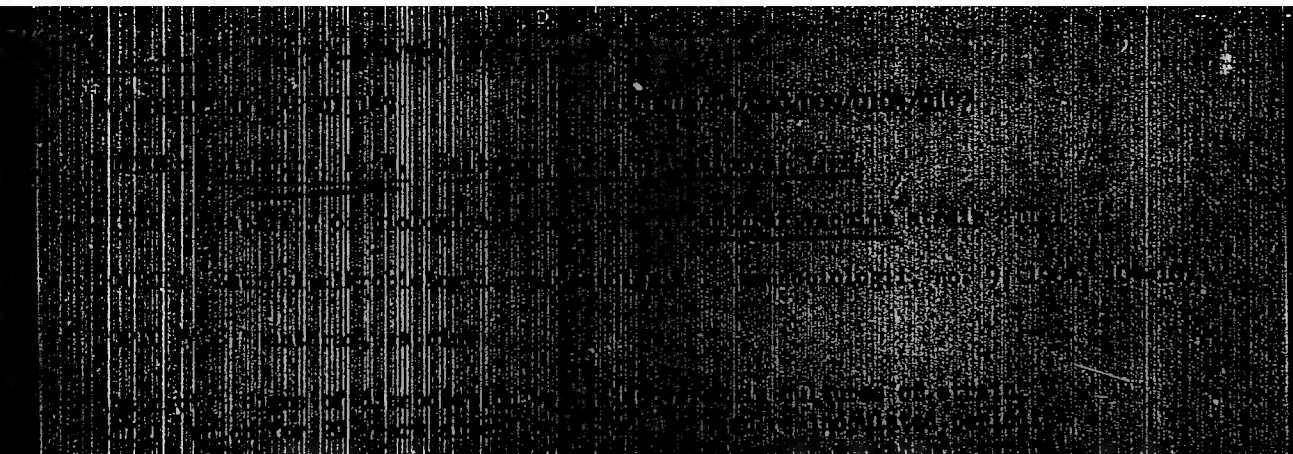
Comparative study of vaccinal and virulent anthrax strains in human embryonal tissue culture. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immunit. 3-7 N '63. (MIRA 1964)

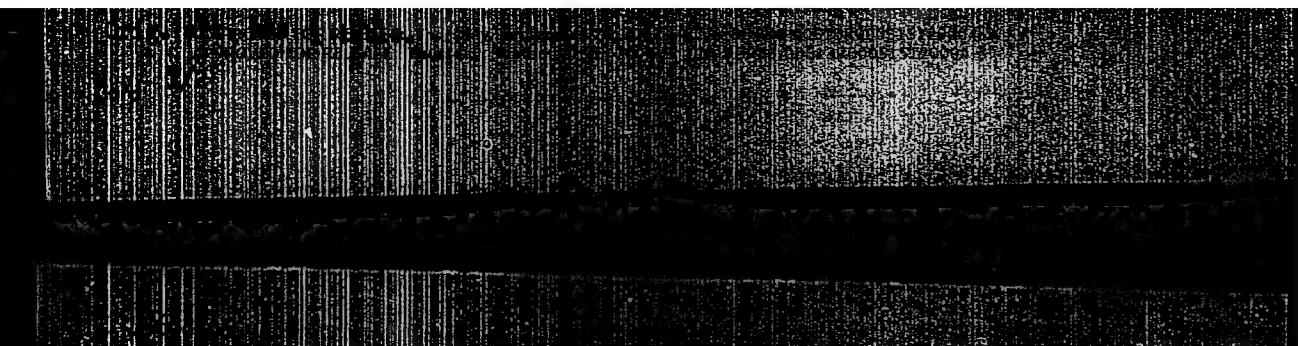
1. Iz Instituta imeni Gamalei ANN SSSR.

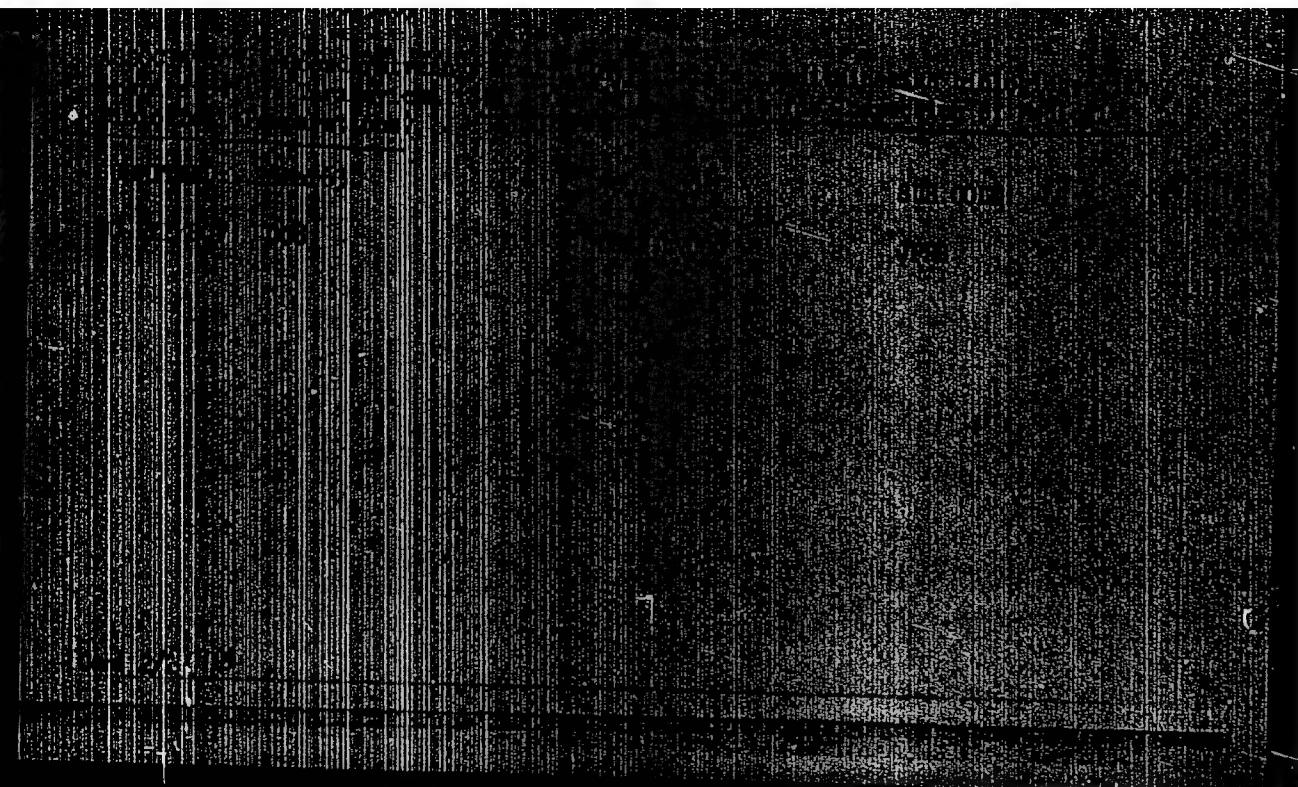
GINSBURG, A.N.; MAKARENKO, I.G. (Moscow)

Reactions of human embryo cell cultures to the action of anthrax vaccines and virulent strains. Zhk. pat. no. 141-45-162. (1974, 18 p.)

1. laboratoriya zhivyykh vaktsin (zuv. - prof. A.A. Gnatovskiy)  
Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni A.A. Smorodintseva  
(direktor - prof. P.A. Varnikova) AMN SSSR.







KHESIN, Ya.Ye.; GINSBURG, H.N.; FEDOTOVA, Yu.M.

Karyometric study of the cell response of single-layer tissue cultures of human embryo to infection by vaccinal strains of bacteria. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.5:1190-1192 O '64. MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F.Gamaleya AMN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Bakulevym.

1 27196-66 EWT(1)/T JK

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/001/0125/0130

ACC NR: AP6017/42

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, N. N.; Maslova, T. N.

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. Gamaleya, AMN SSSR (Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Quantitative evaluation of phagocytosis by macrophages in vitro of anthrax<sup>6</sup> bacilli of differing degrees of virulence. Communication 2. Results of quantitative calculations

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 1, 1966, 125-130

TOPIC TAGS: anthrax, bacteria, experiment animal

ABSTRACT: The article contains a discussion of the results of comparative study of the quantitative aspect of phagocytosis by macrophages obtained from normal and anthrax-immune animals, of anthrax bacilli avirulent (STI-1) and virulent for guinea pigs (Variant 71/12 II of Tsenkovskiy vaccine). The calculations showed that the growth and reproduction of bacteria of strains STI-1 and Tsenkovskiy 71/12 had certain characteristics in the presence of normal and immune<sup>10</sup> macrophages. A quantitative evaluation of the results of the experiments did not reveal any advantage of immune macrophages over normal macrophages in the intensity of phagocytosis, but in the presence of immune cells, inhibition of growth of bacteria of both strains was more noticeable. One can assume that immune and normal macrophages of guinea pigs "attack" bacteria of avirulent and virulent strains with practi-

Card 1/2

UDC: 576.851.55: 612.112.3-083

L 27196-66

ACC NR: AP6017455

cally identical activity, which varied within the limits of 35-50 cells per 1 mm.  
The method worked out by the authors for making calculations made it possible to  
obtain data which objectively characterize the process of phagocytosis and its  
dynamic development. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUM DATE: 03Dec64

Card 2/2 CA





L 06109-67

ACC NR: AP6023617

SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/66/000/007/0085/0089

AUTHOR: Ginsburg, S. A. (Doctor of technical sciences); Stavrovskiy, A. N. (Engineer);  
Shlimovich, V. D. (Engineer)

ORG: VNILE

TITLE: Special-purpose computers for calculating economic distribution of active  
loads in power systems [A review]

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 7, 1966, 85-89

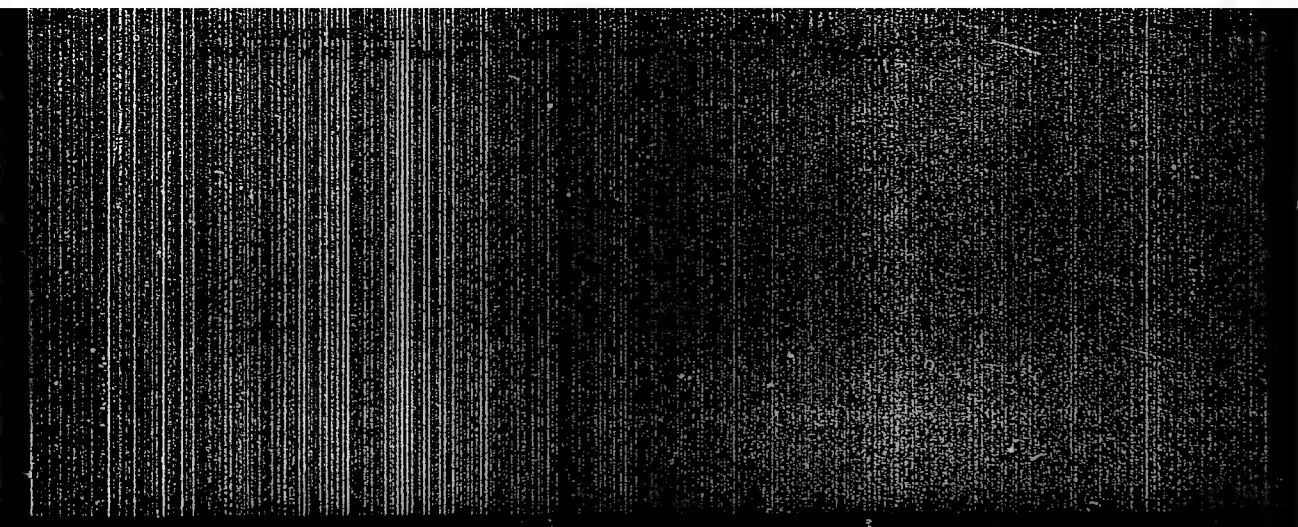
TOPIC TAGS: electric power system, electric power transmission, special purpose  
computer

ABSTRACT: Based on 1957-65 Soviet, 1955-62 Western, and 1959-64 Japanese literature,  
a review is presented which covers the following points: Scope of problems and type  
(mostly analog) of computer. Representation of incremental-rate characteristics of  
plants. Allowance for network losses. Uses of special-purpose computers and economic  
efficiency: (a) prediction of load diagrams, (b) counseling the dispatcher, and  
(c) automatic control. Data re uses of special-purpose computers in the following  
power systems is presented: Estonian Power System; Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Bashkir  
ASSR, Donbass Power Systems; Ural Joint Dispatching System; European-SSSR Joint  
Dispatching System; Altay Power System; Georgian SSR Power System; West-Siberian  
Joint Dispatching System; Hungarian Joint Dispatching System; S. California, Edison  
Co; West Penna; Ohio, Edison Co; Colorado Public Service Co; unnamed Soviet Power  
System; Kusu, Tubu, Japanese System; Tugoku, Tokyo System. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 0919/ SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 023 / OTH REF: 020

Card 1/1 IC

UDC: 681.142.35:621.31



SPIROVA, V., aspirant; YAGLINA, K.; RITMAN, I.; GINSBURG, V. .

Assembly-line work and wage payment systems. .ots. trud 6 no.8:  
105-115 kg '61. (HRA 14:8)

1. Kafedra politekonomii Ural'skogo gosudarstvennogo universi-  
teta (for Spirova). 2. Nachal'nik otдела труда i zarabotnoy platy  
fabriki "Uralobuv" (for Yaglina). 3. Nachal'nik konstruktor-  
skogo byuro Moskovskoy obuvnoy fabriki imeni Kuyanova (for  
Ritman). 4. Starshiy inzh. gruppy organizatsii proizvodstva  
fabriki "Uralobuv" (for Ginsburg).

(Shoe industry) (Assembly-line methods)  
(Wage payment systems)

GINSBURG, V. A.  
GINSBURG, V. A.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120004-3  
CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120004-3"

USSR/Chemistry - Organic Compounds of Silicon  
Chemistry - Silicon Compounds, Organic

Jan/Feb 49

"Success in the Field of Chemistry of Monomeric Silicon Organic Compounds," A. Ya. Yakubovich, V. A. Ginsburg, Moscow, 14<sup>1</sup> pp

"Uspekhi Khimii" No 1

Summary of all work done on the chemistry of monomeric silicon organic compounds since 1933. Most of the source material is by scientists other than those of USSR.

PA 28/49T2

PA 193T20

USSR/Chemistry - Organoelemental  
Compounds

Nov/Dec 51

"The Diels Method for the Synthesis of Aliphatic  
Organoelemental Compounds," A. Ya. Yakubovich,  
V. A. Ginzburg, Moscow

"Uspekhi Khim" Vol XX, No 6, pp 734-758

Reviews this field thoroughly, pointing out that  
the method, as far as aliphatic compds are con-  
cerned, was developed by a group of USSR investi-  
gators headed by A. N. Nesmeyanov. Lists reac-  
tion data and properties of many resulting pro-  
ducts in connection with the synthesis of

193T20

USSR/Chemistry - Organoelemental  
Compounds (Contd)

Nov/Dec 51

organophosphorus and organoarsenic compds (sub-  
stituted phosphines and arsines, halogenoalkyl  
phosphonic and arsonic acids, phosphine oxides,  
arsine oxides, etc). Reviews own work. As far  
as P and As compds are concerned, lists some data  
obtained by G. Kamey. Bibliography (57 refs) is  
about 50% Russian, 50% foreign.

193T20

Chemical Abst.  
Vol. 48 No. 8  
Apr. 25, 1954  
Organic Chemistry

Synthesis of heteroorganic compounds of the aliphatic series by the diazo method. I. Synthesis of compounds of elements of group V: antimony, arsenic, and bismuth organic compounds. A. Ya. Yakubovich and S. P. Makarov. *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 22, 1509-74 (1952) (Engl. translation). See C.A. 47, 8010c. II. Synthesis of compounds of group V elements--organophosphorus compounds. A. Ya. Yakubovich and V. A. Ginsburg. *Ibid.* 1575-82. See C.A. 47, 9254g. III. Synthesis of compounds of elements of group IV. Organosilicon compounds. A. Ya. Yakubovich and V. A. Ginsburg. *Ibid.* 1821-5. See C.A. 47, 9250c. IV. Synthesis of compounds of elements of group IV. Organotin compounds. A. Ya. Yakubovich, S. P. Makarov, and G. I. Gavrilov. *Ibid.* 1827-32. See C.A. 47, 9257b.

USSR/Chemistry - Organophosphorus Com-      Sep 52  
pounds

"Synthesis of Organo-Elemental Compounds of the  
Aliphatic Series by the Diazo Method. II. Syn-  
thesis of Compounds of Group V Elements - Organo-  
phosphorus Compounds," A. Ya. Yakubovich, V. A.  
Ginsburg

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol 22, No 9, pp 1534-1542

The diazo method of synthesizing organo-elemental  
compds of the aliphatic series can be used for ob-  
taining organophosphorus compds. Phosphorous  
232719

tribromide and trichloride react with diazoethane;  
diazoethane, and diazobutane to form the corres-  
ponding primary alpha-halogenoalkylphosphorus  
compds whose properties and derivs are described.  
Phosphorus pentachloride reacts with diazoethane  
and diazoethane to form the corresponding second-  
ary and tertiary alpha-halogenoalkyl derivs of  
phosphorus. Phosphorus oxychloride and oxybromide  
in analogous reactions do not form compds having  
the C - P bond.

(Clt 47 no. 18:9244 '53)

232719

Full translation - /M.

CITSEUC, V.A.



Phosphinic Acids

Some properties of derivation of trichloromethyl-phosphinic acid. Dok. AN SSSR, (2,  
No. 2, 1952.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 195<sup>2</sup><sub>3</sub>, Uncl.

## USSR/ Chemistry      Synthesis methods

Card : 1/1      Pub. 151 - 32/33

Authors : Yakubovich, A. Ya., and Ginsburg, V. A.

Title : Synthesis of elemento-organic compounds of the aliphatic series by the diazo-method. Part 6. - Synthesis of compounds of the V-group elements - phospho-organic compounds. Trichloromethylphosphinic acid and its deriv.

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/8, 1465 - 1473, August 1954

Abstract : Data on the synthesis of organo-elementary compounds of the V-group (phosphoro-organic compounds). The chemical properties of di- and tri-halidomethylphosphinic derivatives, obtained from the reaction of chloromethyldichlorophosphine with Cl and Br, are described. Eight references: 7 USSR and 1 USA (1946 - 1952). Table.

Institution : .....

Submitted : February 12, 1954

Full translation, N H m/m

"Synthesis of Hetero-Organic Compounds of the Aliphatic Series by the Diazo Method VII Synthesis of Compounds of Elements of the V Group- Organophosphorus Compounds- Trichloromethylphosphonic Acid and Its Transformations," Zhur Obsichei Khim 24, 2250-6 (1954).

N. D. Zelinskii Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences and M. V. Lomonosov State University, Moscow.

Report B-85365, 3 Jun 55

GINSBURG, V.A.

"Fluorine chemistry". Vol.1. J.Simens, ed.[Translated by I.L.Kaunians,  
and others]. Reviewed by V.A.Ginsburg. Khim.nauka i prom. 1 no.3:360  
'56. (MLRA 9:9)  
(Fluorine) (Simens, Joseph, 1897-)

AUTHORS: Ginsburg V. A. Yakubovich A. Ya. 79-28 3 32/6

TITLE: The Synthesis of the Element Organic Compounds of the Aliphatic Series According to the Diazo Method ( Sintez elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy alifaticheskogo ryada diazometodom). VIII The Synthesis of the Element Organic Compounds of the Vth Group Phosphorus Organic Compounds. Experiments for the Synthesis of Di- and Trihalide Alkylphosphines and Some Reactions of the Alkylchloride Derivatives of Phosphorus (VIII Sintez soedineniy elementov V gruppy. Fosfororganicheskiye soedineniya Opyty sinteza di- i trigaloidalkilfosfinov i nekotoryye prevrashcheniya khloralkil'nykh proizvodnykh fosfora)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii 1958 Vol. 28 Nr 3 pp. 728-735 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In experiments by which the authors tried to extend their own discovered diazodisynthesis of phosphorus organic compounds of the aliphatic series also to the synthesis of secondary and tertiary alkylphosphines, according to the given scheme 1, they found that the chloromethyldichloro-

Card 1/3

The Synthesis of the Element Organic Compounds  
of the Aliphatic Series According to the Uzz  
Method. VIII. The Synthesis of the Element Organic  
Compounds of the Vth Group. Phosphorus Organic Com-  
pounds. Experiments for the Synthesis of Di- and Tri-  
halide Alkylphosphines and Some Reactions of the  
Alkylchloride Derivatives of Phosphorus

79.28 5 38/61

phosphine and  $\alpha$ -chloroethyl-dichlorophosphine react with  
diazomethane but that on the conditions considered here,  
the di- and trialkylchloride phosphines were lacking.  
In their place phosphorus organic compounds of complica-  
ted structure were obtained which as regards their pro-  
perties were similar to the solid by-products forming  
in the reaction of the aliphatic diazocompounds with  
trichloro- and triphosphorus bromide. In the chlorination  
of the product obtained in the mentioned reaction tri-  
(trichloromethyl) phosphinedichloride, di (chloromethyl)-  
phosphinic- and phosphoric acid were separated in form  
of aniline salts. Investigations are carried out with  
regard to the reaction scheme and the structure of the  
mentioned compounds. It was shown that the chloromethyl-  
and  $\alpha$ -chloroethylphosphinates at higher temperature enter  
the reaction according to Arbuzov, the esters of methylene-  
and ethylenediphosphinic acid being formed correspondingly

Card 2/3

The Synthesis of the Element Organic Compounds of the Aliphatic Series According to the Diazo Method. VIII. The Synthesis of the Element Organic Compounds of the Vth Group. Phosphorus Organic Coomounds. Experiments for the Synthesis of Di- and Trihalide Alkylphosphines and Some Reaction~~s~~ of the Alkylchloride Derivatives of Phosphorus 79-28-3-38/61

with triethyl-phosphite. The chloromethyltrimethyl- and chloromethyltriethoxysilane are analogously converted to the trimethylsilyle- and triethoxysilylemethylphosphinate. In the chlorination of tri- (chloromethyl)-phosphine oxide with phosphorus pentachloride the tri- (trichloromethyl)-phosphine dichloride was obtained, which in hydrolysis converted to tri-(trichloromethyl)-phosphinehydroxychloride. This product can not be hydrolized and converts with aniline to the oxide of the tri- (trichloromethyl)-phosphine.

There are 6 references. 4 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: January 25, 1957.

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Ginsburg, V. A., Privezentseva, N. F. 79-28 3-39/61  
TITLE: On Iodine Derivatives of Methylphosphine (O yodistykh  
proizvodnykh metilfosfina)  
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii. 1958, Vol. 28 Nr 3  
pp. 736-739 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Of the iodine anhydrides of phosphorus organic acids only phenyldi-iodo-phosphine has been described until now. It was synthesized according to ref 2 by the reaction of phenyldichlorophosphine with gaseous hydrogen iodide as hydriodide. It was shown that for the synthesis of the alkyl-phosphine iodide the reaction of chloroanhydrides of alkylphosphinic- and alkylsubphosphinic acids with hydrogen iodide can be valid. This is shown in this work by the formation of iodine derivatives in methylphosphine. In treating dichloranhydride of the methylphosphinic acid with gaseous hydrogen iodide dark-green crystals of the iodine derivative  $CH_3PJ_4$  are precipitated, which, dissolved in water converts to methylphos-

Card 1/3



Cn Iodine Derivatives of Methylphosphine

79-28-3-39/61

phinic acid with strong separation of iodine. As is known, penta iodide is very unstable. According to Fursman and Lipkin (Ref. 3) some compounds of three-valent phosphorus (triphenylphosphite!) form a number of iodine derivatives with a complex-bound iodine; among them  $(C_6H_5O)_3PJ_4$  and  $(C_6H_5O)_3PJ_9$ . In order to prove that the methyltetraiodide phosphorus synthesized by the authors derives from five-valent phosphorus as regards its structure it was treated with an excess of dry sodium ethylate on which occasion a diethylmethylphosphinate resulted <sup>under</sup> conditions excluding oxidation; this excludes to a certain extent the possibility of a complex structure in form of  $CH_3PJ_2 \cdot J_2$ . Besides methyltetraiodide of phosphorus, a resinous product was obtained which on the action of water converts to methylphosphinic acid. All in all the reaction process can be represented by the following formula:  $3CH_3POCl_2 + 8 HJ \rightarrow 2 CH_3PJ_4 + CH_3PO(OH)_2 + 6 HCl$ . In the reaction of methylchlorophosphine with hydrogen a crystalline product is obtained which has the composition  $CH_3PJ_2 \cdot HJ$ , methyl-di-iodophosphine. It seems that the aliphatic dichlorophosphines react with HJ similar to the

On Iodine Derivatives of Methylphosphine

79-28 3-39/61

aromatic ones (Refs. 1, 2):  $\text{CH}_3\text{PCl}_2 \xrightarrow{3\text{HJ}} \text{CH}_3\text{PJ}_2 + 2\text{HCl}$ .

The free methyliodidephosphine is obtained by the action of yellow phosphorus in carbon disulfide. All reactions within the series of methylphosphine iodides are represented by the last scheme.

There are 5 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: January 25, 1957,

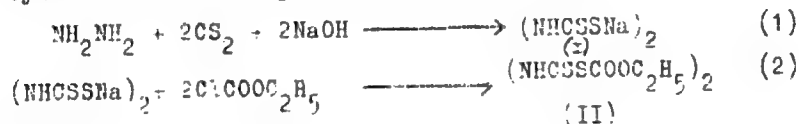
78 23-4-35/60

AUTHORS: Yakubovich A. Ya. Ginsburg V. A.

TITLE: On the Interaction Between Hydrazine and Carbon Disulfide  
 (O vzaimodeystvii gidrazina s seruglerodom)  
 Experiments for the Synthesis of Diisothiocyanogen (Opyty sinteza diizotrodana)

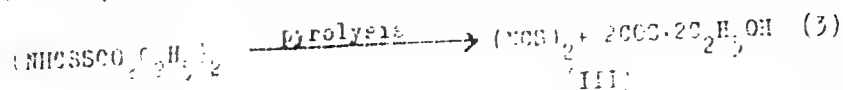
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii 1958 Vol. 28, Nr. 4, pp 1031-1035 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: One of the authors formerly has shown that according to modified method by Kaluz on certain conditions alkylendiisothiocyanates can be obtained. In this work the authors synthesized by analogous methods the simplest representatives of this compound series - the diisothiocyanogen  $\text{SCN-NCS}$  which was unknown hitherto. The scheme of this synthesis can be represented as follows:



Card 1/3

On the Interaction Between Hydrazine and Carbon Disulfide  
 Experiments for the Synthesis of Diisothiocyanogen



In the interaction between hydrazine and carbon disulfide in aqueous alkali medium, the sodium salt of the hydrazine-bis dithiocarbonic acid was obtained. In the reaction of this salt with chlorocarbonic ester and phosphorus the corresponding dianhydrides  $(\text{NHCS}_2\text{CO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$  and  $(\text{NHCS}_2)_2\text{COCl}_2$  form. The dianhydride of the hydrazine bis dithiocarbonic and ethylcarbonic acid changes in heating to  $150^\circ\text{C}$  into the ethyl carbonate of the 2,5-dithiol-4,5-thiadiazole. The latter decomposes at  $250^\circ\text{C}$  and forms the ethyl thiocyanate. The formation of diisothiocyanogen is not observed in this case. Also in the decomposition of the dianhydride of the hydrazine bis dithiocarbonic and chlorocarbonic acid the diisothiocyanogen was not obtained. It was shown that the alkyl thiocyanogencarbonic esters decompose in heating and thereby form alkyl thiocyanates. There are 9 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

79-28-4-39/60

· On the Interaction Between Hydrazine and Carbon Disulfide  
Experiments for the Synthesis of Diisothiocyanogen  
SUBMITTED: January 25, 1957

Card 3/3

AUTHORS:

Yakubovich A. A.

TITLE:

A Production Method for Fluorine Derivatives of the Organo  
 metal Compounds of Silicon, Tin and Sulfur (Metall polucheniya  
 fluoroproizvodnykh kremniya, svintsa i sery).

PERIODICAL

Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii 1961 V. 35 No. 4 Pt. 2 036 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the series of the elements organo compounds very often  
 alkoxy groups which are bound to the concerned element, are  
 by action of acid chlorides exchanged for chlorine. The  
 possibility of the exchange of alkoxy groups for  
 fluorine by reaction with acid fluorides has up to now been  
 investigated yet especially the authors investigated this  
 reaction of alkoxy compounds of silicon, tin and sulfur. On  
 that occasion it was found that the acid fluorides of carboxyl  
 in acids or carboxylic anhydrides can easily exchange alkoxy fluoride.  
 react with the alkoxy compounds of the named elements under  
 formation of the corresponding fluorides.



Card 1/4

The compounds of the type  $R_3E-OR'$  where E is the central atom.

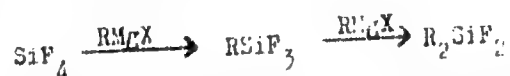
# A Production Method for Fluorine Compounds of Silicon, Tin and Lead

In the first step of the process, a mixture of the allyl  
element, fluorine, and a small amount of the allyl  
group is heated to a temperature of 100-150°C. already  
in the presence of a small amount of compounds  
of silicon and lead, the exchange reaction is heating up.  
In this case, the reaction is carried out in a yield.  
By increasing the amount of fluorine in the  
mixture, the reaction is carried out with a higher  
degree of efficiency. The reaction is carried out from di-  
ethylidene of the allyl group, which can be obtained;  
of tetraethoxy of the allyl group, which is a fluoride  
which forms the allyl group.  
The reaction is carried out with a very small amount of  
fluorine, which is the allyl group. In this case  
forms in case of heating up of the allyl group  
with a yield of 10-15%. The reaction of tetraethoxysilane  
with benzoyl fluoride was indicated already before by  
Peppars, Baker and Johnson (Ref. 1). However, it could  
not observe any exchange of the allyl group for fluorine.  
Fluorine compounds are also indicated by Grignard's re-  
action from silicon, which was carried out by

10 28 4 47/60

# A Production Method for Fluorine Derivatives of the Organometal Compounds of Silicon, Tin and Sulfur

the authors already before in the synthesis of ethylsilane-fluorides (Ref 3):



The reaction of acetyl fluoride with alkoxy compounds of sulfur was investigated at the example of dimethyl sulfate. On that occasion formed the methyl ester of the fluorsulfonic acid with a yield of 60 % at conduction of acetylfluoride vapor into boiling dimethyl sulfate. From the experimental results comes out that the reaction of the carboxylic acid fluorides with alkoxy compounds of various elements is a commonly applicable important method for the synthesis of the concerned fluorine compounds. As the initial products - alkoxy compounds of the concerned elements and carboxylic acid fluorides - in general are easily accessible compounds, the described method earns general preparative interest.

In an experimental part exactly are described the synthesis and the properties of diethylethoxy tin fluoride diethyl tin



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120004-3

79-28-4 40/60

19-28-4 40760  
A. Production Method for Fluorine Derivatives of the Organometal Compounds  
of Silicon, Tin and Sulfur

fluoride, tin tetrafluoride, tributoxyfluorsilane, diethyl-  
difluorsilane, ethyltrifluorsilane, and of the methyl ester  
of the fluoroacetic acid. There are 7 references, 1 of which  
is Soviet.

*Staphylinus* *Staphylinus*

537006

AUTHORS:

Ginsburg, V. A., Privezentseva, N. F., Rodionova, N. P.,  
Dubov, S. S., Makarov, S. P., Yakubovich, A. Ya.

TITLE:

Reaction of Nitrogen Oxides With Polyfluorinated  
Ethylenes. 1. Synthesis and Reduction of Polyfluorinated  
Nitroso Compounds

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 7;  
pp. 2406 - 2409

TEXT: In continuation of the papers (Refs. 1-7) on the reactions of nitrosyl halides with halogenated olefins the authors studied the reaction of  $N_2O_3$  with polyfluorinated ethylenes where nitroso compounds might have been expected as is the case with non-fluorinated unsaturated compounds. In the reaction of  $N_2O_3$  in the gaseous state with tetrafluoroethylene at room temperature a liquid of deep-blue color, 2-nitro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoro-nitroso-ethane, is readily formed (Refs. 6,7). Besides this main product (yield more than 60%) a dinitro derivative of tetrafluoro

Card 1/3

Reaction of Nitrogen Oxides With Polyfluorinated  
Ethylenes. Synthesis and Reduction of Poly-  
fluorinated Nitroso Compounds

S/079/60/030/007/018/020  
B001/B067 82300

ethylene and a small amount of non-identified high-boiling products is formed. In the same way a chlorine-containing nitro-nitroso compound is formed from  $N_2O_3$  and trifluoro-chloro ethylene. The nitroso compounds synthesized by the authors and some other scientists (Refs. 3,8,9), as well as other polyfluorinated nitroso compounds, are rather stable, and form no dimers. In the infrared spectrum the nitroso compounds obtained from tetrafluoro ethylene show characteristic frequencies of the valence vibrations of the bonds  $N - O$  and  $C - N$  at  $6.2 \mu$  and  $12.25 \mu$  which practically agree with the frequencies observed in analogous compounds by J. Mason (Ref. 10). The same nitroso compounds are formed in the reaction of  $NO$  with tetrafluoro- or trifluoro-chloro ethylene on irradiation with ultraviolet light. The reduction of the nitro-nitroso compounds with hydriodic acid in ether medium yields the acid fluoride of nitro-difluoro-acetohydroxamic acid which was separated as etherate ( $NO_2CF_2CFCINO$ ). The structure of the nitro-nitroso compound which was obtained from  $N_2O_3$  and trifluoro-chloro ethylene shows that in the

Reaction of Nitrogen Oxides With Polyfluorinated S/079/60/030/007/018/020  
Ethylenes. Synthesis and Reduction of Poly- B001/B067 82300  
fluorinated Nitroso Compounds

reaction the addition of  $N_2O_3$  takes place in such a way that the nitroso  
group is linked with the carbon atom which has a higher electron density.  
There are 17 references: 4 Soviet and 4 German.

SUBMITTED: June 4, 1959

X

S/079/60/030/007/019/020  
B001/B067 82301

5.3700C

AUTHORS: Ginsburg, V. A., Privezentseva, N. F., Shpanskiy, V. A.,  
Rodionova, N. P., Dubov, S. S., Khokhlova, A. M.,  
Makarov, S. P., Yakubovich, A. Ya.

TITLE: Reaction of Halogens, Nitrogen Oxide, and Polyfluorinated  
Ethylenes in Ultraviolet Light. Synthesis and Thermal  
Decomposition of Polyfluorinated Aliphatic Nitroso  
Compounds

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 7,  
pp. 2409 - 2415

TEXT: In continuation of their earlier paper (Ref. 1) the authors studied the reaction of polyfluorinated ethylene with NO and halogen in ultraviolet light. They assumed that atomic chlorine or bromine would also lead to the formation of  $\beta$ -halogen nitroso compounds. In fact, the authors of the present paper showed that in the reaction of nitrosyl chloride with symmetrical difluoro-dichloro ethylene, 1,2-difluoro-1,2,2-trichloro-nitroso ethane results in good yields. This compound

Card 1/3

Reaction of Halogens, Nitrogen Oxide, and  
Polyfluorinated Ethylenes in Ultraviolet  
Light. Synthesis and Thermal Decomposition of  
Polyfluorinated Aliphatic Nitroso Compounds

S/079/60/030/007/019/020  
B001/B067 82301

proved sufficiently stable and could be isolated (compound 6 in the Table). The experiments showed, as had been theoretically expected, that in all cases the corresponding nitroso alkanes were obtained in sufficient yields on irradiation of the gas mixtures  $\text{NO} + \text{Cl}_2$  or  $\text{NO} + \text{Br}_2$

with polyfluorinated ethylenes (such as tetrafluoro-, trifluoro-chloro-, or trifluoro ethylene at the ratio olefin :  $\text{NO} : \text{Hal}_2 = 1 : 1 : 1/2$ )

(Table). These compounds have an intensive blue color, and are stable liquids. Besides them also the corresponding alkylene dihalides as well as  $\beta$ -nitrogen halide compounds are always separated from the reaction mass. Probably they are products of a partial oxidation of the nitroso compounds. In reducing the nitroso compounds obtained from trifluoro ethylene by means of hydrogen iodide the corresponding fluorides of the chloro-difluoro- and bromo-difluoro-acetohydroxamic acids are formed which indicates the addition of the halogen to the  $\text{CF}_2$  group of the olefin in the reaction between  $\text{NO}$ ,  $\text{Hal}_2$ , and olefin. The pyrolysis of

Reaction of Halogens, Nitrogen Oxide, and S/079/60/030/007/019/020  
Polyfluorinated Ethylenes in Ultraviolet B001/B067 82301  
Light. Synthesis and Thermal Decomposition of  
Polyfluorinated Aliphatic Nitroso Compounds

the  $\text{ClCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{NO}$  and  $\text{NO}_2\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{NO}$  nitroso compounds at  $120-130^\circ$  yields the  
polyfluorinated ethylenimines  $\text{ClCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{N} = \text{CFCF}_2\text{Cl}$  and  $\text{NO}_2\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{N} =$  X  
 $= \text{CFCF}_2\text{NO}_2$ , respectively. There are 1 table and 8 references: 3 Soviet,  
1 US, and 2 German.

SUBMITTED: June 4, 1959

GINSBURG, Y.A.; ZELENIN, G.Ye.; DUBOV, S.S.; MAKAROV, S.P.; YAKUBOVICH,  
A.Ya.

Synthesis of esters of thioazocarboxylic acids. Zhur.ob.khim.  
30 no.8:2689-2692 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Azo compounds) (Acids)



GINSBURG, V.A.; VASIL'YEVA, M.N.; DUBOV, S.S.; YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.

Reactions of phosphites with azo compounds. Zhur. ob. khim. 30  
no.9:2854-2863 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)  
(Phosphites) (Azo compounds)

GINSBURG, V.A.; YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.

Reaction of aldehydes with trialkyl phosphites. Zhur. ob. khim. 30  
no.12:3979-3987 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(Aldehydes) (Phosphorous acid)

GINSBURG, V.A.; YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.

Addition of trialkyl phosphites to acrylic systems. Zhur. ob. khim.  
30 no.12:3987-3992 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(Phosphorous acid) (Acrylic acid) (Acrylonitrile)

DUBOV, S.S.; GINSBURG, V.A.; KADINA, M.A.; RODIONOVA, N.P.; RODKIN, S.A.;  
MAKAROV, S.P.; FILATOV, A.S.; YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.

Appearance of the azo group in vibration and electron spectra.  
Zhur.VKHO 6 no.5:596-597 '61. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Azo compounds—Spectra)

YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.; SOLOVOVA, O.F.; DUBOV, S.S.; CHELOBOV, F.N.; STEFANOV-  
SKAYA, H.N.; GINSBURG, V.A.

Structure and polymerization of compounds containing a trifluoro-  
vinyl group. Zhur. VKhO 6 no.6:709-711 '61. (MIRA 14:12)  
(Vinyl compound polymers)

YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.; STEFANOVSKAYA, N.N.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, L.P.; FAYERMAN, S.L.;  
SOLOVOVA, O.P.; ROZENSHTEYN, S.M.; GINSBURG, V.A.

Structure and polymerization of compounds containing a trifluoro-  
vinyl group. Zhur. VkhO 6 no.6:712-713 '61. (MIRA 14:12)  
(Vinyl compound polymers)

YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.; GINSBURG, V.A.; MAKAROV, S.P.

Preparation of fluorine derivatives of phosphorus. Zhur.ob.khim.  
31 no.5:1517-1518 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Phosphinic acid) (Fluorine compounds)

YAKUPOVICH, A.Ya.; GINSBURG, V.A.; MAKAROV, S.P.; SHIANSKIY, V.A.;  
PRIVEZENTSEVA, N.F.; MARTYNOVA, L.L.; KIR'YAN, B.V.; IEMAE, A.L.

Oxidation, reduction, and disproportionation of polyfluonitrosoal-  
kanes. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.6:1352-1355 0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Predstavleno akademikami I.L.Knunyantsem i M.I.Kabachnikom.  
(Paraffins) (Nitroso compounds) (Oxidation-reduction reaction)



MAKAROV, S.P.; YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.; GINSBURG, V.A.; FILATOV, A.S.; ENGLIN,  
M.A.; PRIVEZENTSEVA, N.F.; PRIVEZENTSEVA, N.F.; NIKIFOROVA, T.Ya.

Reactions of polyfluorinated nitrosoalkanes with amines. Dokl.  
AN SSSR 141 no.2:357-360 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Predstavleno akademikami I.L.Knunyantsem i M.I.Kabachnikom.  
(Nitroso compounds) (Amines)

DUBOV, S. S.; GINSBURG, V. A.

Problem of the appearance of the azo group in vibrational and  
electron spectra. Zhur. VKHO 7 no.5:583-584 '62.  
(MIRA 15:10)

(Azo compounds--Spectra)

GINSEBURG, V.A.; YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.; FILATOV, A.S.; SHPANSKIY, V.A.;  
VLASOVA, Ye.S.; ZELENIN, G.Ye.; SERGIYENKO, L.F.; MARTYNOVA, L.L.;  
MAKAROV, S.P.

Production, pyrolysis, and photolysis of polyfluorinated azo  
compounds of the aliphatic series. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.1:88-91  
Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Predstavleno akademikami I.L. Knunyantsem i M.I. Kabachnikom.  
(Azo compounds) (Fluorination)

GINSBURG, V.A.; YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.; FILATOV, A.S.; ZELENIN, G.Ye.;  
MAKAROV, S.P.; SHPANSKIY, V.A.; KOTEL'NIKOVA, G.P.;  
SERGIYENKO, L.F.; MARTYNOVA, L.L.

Heterolytic transformations of polyfluorinated azo alkanes.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.2:354-357 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Predstavleno akademikami I.L.Khunyantsem i M.I.Kabachnikom.  
(Azo compounds)  
(Fluorine compounds)

3475C  
S/020/62/142/003/017/027  
B106/B110

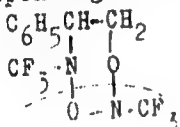
11.1135  
5.2420  
11.2131

AUTHORS: Makarov, S. P., Shpanskiy, V. A., Ginsburg, V. A.,  
Shechekotikhin, A. I., Filatov, A. S., Martynova, L. L.,  
Pavlovskaya, I. V., Golovanova, A. F. and Yakubovich, A. Ya

TITLE: Reactions of polyfluorinated nitroso-alkanes with unsaturated  
compounds

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady. v 142, no 3, 1962, 596 - 599

TEXT: Trifluoronitroso methane is used as an example of some reactions of  
polyfluorinated nitroso-alkanes with unsaturated compounds. These addition  
reactions take place easily (in an autoclave at -70 to 0°C). Monomers and  
polymers containing 1 mole of nitroso compound per olefin mole. form.  
Styrene and trifluoronitroso methane also form a compound with the molar  
ratio 1 : 2 which decomposes into 1 mole of nitroso compound, formaldehyde,  
and the corresponding imine when heated to 70 - 80°C. Therefore it has  
the structure  $C_6H_5-CH-CH_2$  Trifluoronitroso methane adds to diphenyl



Card (1/5)

Reactions of polyfluorinated

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 B106/B110

ketene even more easily under the formation of  $(C_6H_5)_2C=CO$  which



decomposes when heated to 300°C mainly forming trifluoromethyl isocyanate (Bp. 33°C, yield 35%) and traces of trifluoronitroso methane. The latter also reacts with  $R_F C \equiv CX$  alkynes ( $X = Cl, Br; R_F = CF_3, CF_2Cl, CFC1_2$ ) at room temperature in an autoclave.  $O-NCF_3$  forms on heating trifluoro-



nitroso methane with azodicarbonic acid esters to 100 - 150°C under pressure. Diazomethane and trifluoronitroso methane react at -70°C to give a polymeric nitron  $[CF_3N(O)CH_2]_n$  under nitrogen separation.

Phosphazenes and trifluoronitroso methane react violently at -70°C following the scheme  $(C_6H_5)_3P=N-N=CH_2 + CF_3NO \rightarrow CH_2O$

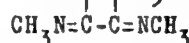
-  $(C_6H_5)_3P=N-N=NCF_3 \xrightarrow{-N_2} (C_6H_5)_3P=NCF_3$  The product of this reaction also forms from triphenyl phosphine and trifluoromethyl azide under the same conditions. Trifluoronitroso methane and methyl isocyanide react

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Reactions of polyfluorinated...

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vigorously when heated to 25°C in an autoclave to form  $\text{O}-\text{NCF}_3$  which



decomposes into trifluorinated dimethyl carbodiimide and methyl isocyanate when heated to 350 - 400°C in vacuo. These reactions demonstrate the great tendency of the N-O groups of trifluoronitroso methane to addition reactions with nucleophilic and electrophilic compounds. For comparison, some additions similar to the above reactions were conducted with polyfluorinated azomethines:  $\text{CF}_3\text{N}=\text{CF}_2$  (Bp. -33°C) and  $\text{CF}_3\text{N}=\text{CFCI}$  (Bp. -50°C). In all cases, the additivity of the C=N groups of these compounds was much lower. On reaction of  $\text{CF}_3\text{N}=\text{CF}_2$  with diphenyl ketene (autoclaved for 12 hrs at 180°C), not addition, but dimerization of the initial substance took place. The dimer also formed in almost quantitative yields by reaction between  $\text{CF}_3\text{N}=\text{CF}_2$  and pyridine at -70 - 50°C. With aniline, the dimer converts into the anilide of the monomer, when subjected to pyrolysis (>500°C) it dissociates into the monomer ( $\text{CF}_3\text{N}=\text{CF}_2$ ). Unlike the polyfluorinated azomethines above, difluoro formimine easily

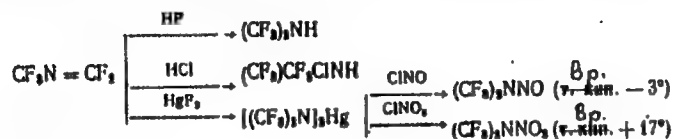
Card 3/6

Reactions of polyfluorinated...

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 B106/B110

reacts with diphenyl ketene to form the adduct  $(C_6H_5)_2CCO \cdot 2CF_2NH$ .

Addition reactions with hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen chloride, and mercuric fluoride following the schemes



are very characteristic for the polyfluorinated azomethines in question. The tendency of polyfluorinated substances with double bonds to addition reactions with olefins therefore decreases as follows:  $N=O > N=N > N=C$ . Table 1 shows the physical constants of the compounds synthesized for the first time. There are 1 table and 12 references: 4 Soviet and 8 non-Soviet. The three most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: E. E. Griffin, R. N. Haszeldine, Proc. Chem. Soc., 1959, 369; 1960, 1151 - 1155; C. E. Griffin, R. N. Haszeldine, J. Chem. Soc., 1960, 1398; J. Crawford, J. Polym. Sci., 45, No. 145, 261 (1960).

Card 4/6



Reactions of polyfluorinated...

S/020/62/142/003/017/027  
B106/B110

PRESENTED: June 1, 1961, by M. I. Kabachnik, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 30, 1961

Table 1. Compounds synthesized for the first time.

Legend: (a) Compound; (b) Bp. (Fp.), °C/mm; (c) determined, %;  
(d) calculated, %; (e) Fp. \* Non-distillable yellow oil; \*\* molecular  
weight (in acetic acid) : determined 580, calculated for the pentamer 565.

✓

SMIRNOV, K. M.; GINSBURG, V. A.; YAKUBOVICH, A. Ya.

Reaction of fluoroacetylene with mercury salts. Zhur. VKhO 8  
no. 2:231-232 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Acetylene) (Mercury salts)

GINSBURG, V.A.; VLASOVA, Ye.S.; VASIL'YEVA, M.N.; MIRZABEKOVA, N.S.;  
MAKAROV, S.P.; SHCHEKOTIKHIN, A.I.; YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.

Photoreaction of hexafluoroazomethane with unsaturated compounds.  
Dokl.AN SSSR 149 no.1:97-99 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Predstavleno akademikom M.I.Kabachnikom.  
(Azomethane) (Photochemistry) (Unsaturated compounds)

GINSBURG, V.A.; DUBOV, S.S.; MEDVEDEV, A.N.; MARTYNOVA, L.L.; TETEL'BAUM, B.I.;  
VASIL'Y'VA, M.N.; YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.

Structure of the inclusion complexes of trifluoronitrosomethane with  
unsaturated compounds and the mechanism of their formation. Dokl.  
AN SSSR 152 no.5:1104-1107 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Predstavleno akademikom I.L.Knunyantsem.



GINGBURG, V.A.; MARTYNOVA, L.L.; DUBOV, S.S., 12 EN'KAUM, B.I.,  
YAKURVICH, A.Ya.

Structure of adducts of trifluoronitroso methane with unsaturated  
compounds. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.5:851-857 My '65.

(MIRA 1966)

L 00822-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWA(c) RPL WW/JW/RM

UR/0079/65/035/008/1418/1422  
546.161:547.122:547.414.7

ACCESSION NR: AF5020084

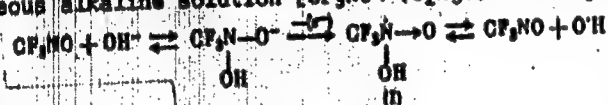
AUTHOR: Ginsburg, V. A.; Medvedev, A. N.; Lebedeva, M. F.; Dubov, S. S.;  
Yakubovich, A. Ya.

TITLE: Electron transfer in nitroso-compound reactions. I. Mechanism of tri-  
fluoronitrosomethane disproportionation

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 35, no. 8, 1965, 1418-1422

TOPIC TAGS: electron transition, reaction mechanism, EPR spectrum, organic nitroso  
compound, aliphatic fluoronitro compound, methane

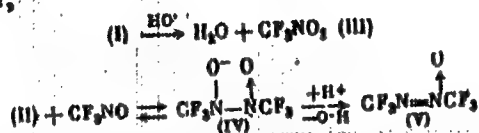
ABSTRACT: The mechanism of trifluoronitrosomethane disproportionation was studied  
in various organic and aqueous alkaline solvents in the temperature range from  
-120° to 20°C. A detailed examination of the EPR spectra indicated that in the ab-  
sence of a reducing agent, the first stage of trifluoronitrosomethane dispropor-  
tionation in an aqueous alkaline solution [ $\text{CF}_3\text{NO} + (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}) + 20\% \text{ aqueous NaOH}$ ] is as  
follows



L 00892-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020084

In the next stage,



hexafluoroazoxymethane and trifluoronitromethane are formed in a reaction proceeding via the ion-radical mechanism. In the range from  $-120^\circ$  to room temperature, the EPR spectra indicate formation of a paramagnetic species at the interphase. Examination of the structure of the EPR spectra at  $-120^\circ\text{C}$  indicates formation of several types of free radicals. The hydroxy radicals, doublet with identical intensity and a splitting of  $\Delta H = 58$  Oe, recombine at  $-100^\circ\text{C}$ . At  $20^\circ\text{C}$  the ratio of intensities of the 6 hyperfine lines is close to 1:4:7:7:4:1 which corresponds to a radical incorporating a group  $\text{CF}_3\text{N}$ .

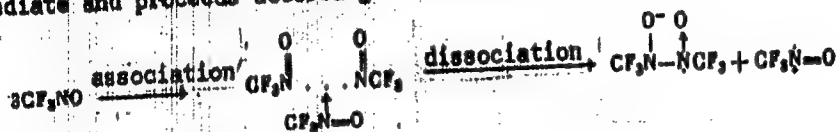
Similarly, 6 hyperfine EPR lines but without doublet splitting were found using ethyl ether, chloroform, methyl chloride, and ethyl chloride as solvents. In the  $\text{CF}_3\text{NO} + \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$  system the doublet splitting



L 00892-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020084

(ΔH) is equal to 8.3 Oe which is about 1.5 times greater than that found in the systems involving either toluene or hexane. No EPR spectrum corresponding to trifluoronitrosomethane was found using either carbon tetrachloride or trifluoroacetic acid as solvents. The transformation of trifluoronitrosomethane into the dimetric ion-radical (IV) in the absence of a reducing agent involves formation of a π-complex intermediate and proceeds according to the following mechanism



Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Sep63

NO REF SOV: 007

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 004

SUB CODE: GC, OC

Card 3/3 *DP*

YANUSH VICH, A. Ya.; DZEMEN, L.M.; GINSHING, V.A.

Fluorinated p-divinylbenzenes. Zhur. VHC 10 no. 6:704-706  
'65 (1965)

1. Submitted April 20, 1965.

LEV, M.V.; GINSBURG, V.N.

It is necessary to plan for the mechanization of labor.  
Kosh.-obuv.prom. no.9:9-13 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Moskovskoy obuvnoy fabriki imeni  
Kapranova (for Lev). 2. Starshiy inzhener po organizatsii  
proizvodstva Moskovskoy obuvnoy fabriki imeni Kapranova (for  
Ginsburg).  
(Moscow--Shoe manufacture)

LUPEKIN, L.A.; GINSBURG, V.N., starshiy inzhener po organizatsii proizvodstva

The collective of the factory named after Kapranov struggles for  
a high quality of footwear. Khozh.-obuv.prom. 4 no.1:4-6 Ja '62.  
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Glavnyy inzhener obuvnoy fabriki imeni Kapranova (for Lupekin).  
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ARKHIPKIN, I. M.; GINSBURG, V. N.

Work practices of the "Vostok Production Combine in Moscow for  
the manufacture of standard shoes. Kosh. obuv. prom. 5 no. 12:  
13-15 D '63. (MIRA 17:5)

GINSBURG, Y. P. (Leningrad)

"The ~~Turbulent~~ Turbulent Boundary Layer of a Compressible Fluid."

report presented at the First All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 27 Jan - 3 Feb 1960.

**GINSHPUNT, Ye.M., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby.**

**Some peculiarities of the course of tuberculous meningitis in  
adults treated by streptomycin. Voen.-med. zhur. no.9:32-37**

**S '51.**

**(MLA 9:9)**

**(TUBERCULOSIS)**

GINSKI, Bronislaw, mgr

Polish heavy industry at the 33rd International Poznan Fair.  
Przegl mech 23 no.9/10:257-259 25 My '64.

1. Chairman of the Commission for Affairs Connected with the  
Poznan Fairs of the Administration of Heavy Industry, Warsaw.



GINONI, Francois, MCF

1. Thirty-fourth International Labour Conference, 1965, 24  
-6, 1965, 25 May 1965.

1. Chairman of the French Committee of Heavy Industry, 1965  
Problems of the International Power Industry.

GINSTLING, A.M.; ONOKHIN, A.P.

Effect of elastic vibrations on some diffusion processes of the woodpulp and paper manufacture. Part 1: Effect of ultrasonic waves on the impregnation of spruce wood with "sulfite" cooking acid. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim. i khim.tekh. 3 no.3: 522-526 '60. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti, kafedra protsessov i apparatov khimicheskoy tekhnologii.

(Woodpulp)

(Ultrasonic waves)

GINSTLING, A.M. [deceased]; BARAM, A.A.

Extraction of gasoline and inorganic admixtures from polyethylene  
in rotation apparatus. Khim. prom. no.9:23-28 S '61. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Gasoline)  
(Polyethylene)

BUDNIKOV, Petr Petrovich; GINSTLING, Arkadiy Mikhaylovich, 1901.  
[deceased]; BUDNIKOV, P.P.;

[Reactions in mixes of hard substances] Reaktsii v smesakh  
tverdykh veshchestv. 2. ispr. i dop. izd. Moskva, Stroi-  
izdat, 1965. 473 p. (MLA 18:4)

GINT, I

~~HEIT~~, I.; ANDRESON, N., redaktor; EINBERG, K., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

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[Disintegrator method of making silicate and calcium silicate  
building materials] Desintegratornyi sposob izgotovleniia silikat-  
nykh i silikal'tsitnykh izdelii. Tallinn, Estonskoe gos. izd-vo,  
1952. 107 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)  
(Silicates) (Building materials)

**POLAND**

HERBERT, Irena, MALWA, Halina, and GENTRA, Bronislawa, First Clinic of Obstetrics and Gynecology (I Klinika Położnictwa i Ginekologii) of the Physicians' Refresher Division (Stadium Kształcenia Lekarzy), AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Warsaw (Director: Prof. Dr. H. POLSKA) and the Mycology Laboratory (Pracownia Mykologiczna) of the Tuberculosis Institute (Instytut Gruźlicy) in Warsaw (Director: Docent, Dr. J. KOSKA)

"Treatment of Vaginal Candidiasis with Mycostatine and Trichomycin."

Warsaw, Polish Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 17, No 44, 29 Oct 62, pp 1116-1117.

Abstract. [Author's English summary modified] Details are given of experimental treatment of vaginal candidiasis with mycostatin (nystatin) and trichomycin, and the results are reported. Both antibiotics effective in clearing clinical symptoms, and periodic checks are recommended for recurrence in pregnant women. Five Western references.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their I-30  
Application. Food Industry.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 10328

Author : Gazo, M. and Ginter, E.

Title : The Stabilizing Effect of Milk on Vitamin C.

Orig Pub : Prumysl. potravin, 1956, Vol 7, No 6, 269-271

Abstract : The effect of various amounts of milk and whey on the stability of l-ascorbic acid solutions in distilled and in drinking water during the preparation of various foods has been investigated. It has been established that the addition of 10-20% of milk or of whey results in a marked decrease in the loss of ascorbic acid. The vitamin C stabilising effect of milk has been demonstrated in many sauces rich in vitamin C. The author outlines the basic principles of the application of milk as a vitamin C stabiliser in the food processing industry.

Card : 1/1

GINTER, E. (Bratislava, Malinoveho 44/B)

Avitaminosis C & the spectrum of free amino acids of skeletal muscle  
in the guinea pig. Cesk. gastroenter. 11 no.5:329-334 5 Sept 57.

1. Ustav pre vyskum vyzivy ludu, Bratislava, riaditel Dr. A. Bucko.  
  (AMINO ACIDS, metab.  
    free amino acids in skeletal musc. in exper. avitaminosis C,  
    chromatography (Cz))  
  (MUSCLES, metab.  
    same)  
  (SCURVY, exper.  
    free amino acids in skeletal musc. in guinea pig, chromatog-  
    raphy (Cz))



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Author : GILBERT, B. J.

[illegible]

0. - *Phil. Prologos*, 1977-78, No 13, 785-794

Abstract: No abstract.

Cont : 1/1

1638. L-ASCORBIC ACID AND PROTEIN METABOLISM. V. CHANGES IN THE  
SERUM PROTEIN FRACTIONS AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF C-AVITAMIN-  
OSIS IN GUINEA-PIGS (Czech text) - Slater E. Inst. Nutrit., Bratis-  
lava - PHYSIOL. BOHEM. 1958, 7/3 (234-240) Tables 1

During the first week after omitting L-ascorbic acid from the diet, a significant decrease occurred in the albumins, with an increase in the  $\alpha$ -globulin fractions. This decrease and increase also persisted in the further phases of C-avitaminosis until death. The  $\beta$ - and  $\gamma$ -globulins were not affected during the first 2 weeks of C-avitaminosis. The next week (from the 21st day), when the experimental animals began to lose weight, a permanent increase occurred in the  $\beta$ -globulins, with a temporary increase in the  $\gamma$ -globulins, which returned to normal shortly before the death of the scorbutic animals.

Hahn - Prague

2776. L-ASCORBIC ACID AND PROTEIN METABOLISM. VI. FREE AMINO ACIDS IN SOME GUINEA-PIG TISSUES IN EXPERIMENTAL SCURVY  
(Russian text) - Ginter E. Inst. of Human Nutrit., Physiol. Dept., Bratislava - PHYSIOL. BOMEM. 1958, 7/4 (409-414) Tables 3

In the liver, C avitaminosis resulted in a marked fall in the glutathione level, an increase in glutamic acid and a decrease in the glutamine level. In the spleen of scorbutic guinea-pigs a marked increase occurred in the amount of free alanine and a decrease in the level of free glutamine. A slightly significant tendency to a decrease of free glycine was observed. The spectrum of free amino-acids in the brain was not affected by C avitaminosis.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and  
Pathological) Metabolism. Vitamins.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 26278

Author : Gluter, Emil

Inst :                     

Title : L-Ascorbic Acid and Protein Metabolism. II. Nitrous  
Balance in Guinea Pigs in the Early Stage of Avitamino-  
sis.

Orig Pub : Biologia, 1958, 13, No 1, 45-52

Abstract : In growing guinea pigs which received scorbutigenic ra-  
tions, in the first 7 days after termination of L-ascor-  
bic acid (I) administration, the excretion of N with  
urine considerably increased, as a consequences of which  
the positive nitrous balance decreased. The weight in-  
crease of guinea pigs on the first day of their depriva-  
tion of I was considerably lower than in guinea pigs  
which received the same scorbutigenic ration but with

Card 1/2